

REHEARING APR - 1 2003

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BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER **CHAIRMAN** JIM IRVIN **COMMISSIONER** WILLIAM A. MUNDELL **COMMISSIONER** MIKE GLEASON **COMMISSIONER** JEFF HATCH-MILLER

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION

OF SUN CITY WATER COMPANY AND

SUN CITY WEST UTILITIES COMPANY

ACCOUNTING ORDER AUTHORIZING A

GROUNDWATER SAVINGS FEE AND

RECOVERY OF DEFERRED CENTRAL

COMMISSIONER

FOR APPROVAL OF CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT WATER

UTILIZATION PLAN AND FOR AN

ARIZONA PROJECT EXPENSES.

Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

MAR 1 2 2003

DOCKETED BY

DOCKET NO. W-01656A-98-0577 DOCKET NO. SW-02334A-98-0577

SUN CITY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S NOTICE OF FILING APPLICATION FOR REHEARING OF DECISION NO. 65655

Sun City Taxpayers Association ("SCTA"), by and through its attorney, hereby files it's Application for Rehearing of Decision No. 65655.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of March, 2003.

MARTINEZ & CURTIS, P.C.

William P. Sullivan

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Attorneys for Sun City Taxpayers

Association

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

MARC SPITZER
CHAIRMAN
JIM IRVIN
COMMISSIONER
WILLIAM A. MUNDELL
COMMISSIONER
MIKE GLEASON
COMMISSIONER
JEFF HATCH-MILLER
COMMISSIONER

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF SUN CITY WATER COMPANY AND SUN CITY WEST UTILITIES COMPANY FOR APPROVAL OF CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT WATER UTILIZATION PLAN AND FOR AN ACCOUNTING ORDER AUTHORIZING A GROUNDWATER SAVINGS FEE AND RECOVERY OF DEFERRED CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT EXPENSES.

DOCKET NO. W-01656A-98-0577 DOCKET NO. SW-02334A-98-0577

SUN CITY TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION'S APPLICATION FOR REHEARING OF DECISION NO. 65655

The Sun City Taxpayers Association ("SCTA") hereby applies for rehearing of Decision No. 65655 dated February 20, 2003 (the "Decision"), pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-253 and A.A.C. R14-3-111 for the reason that the Decision, and portions thereof, are beyond the jurisdiction of the Arizona Corporation Commission (the "Commission") and/or are not supported by substantial evidence.

In particular, SCTA contests the Commission's jurisdiction to independently make the findings contained in Finding of Fact No. 14, as well as the Commission's jurisdiction to "approve" the Groundwater Savings Project ("GSP") outside of a ratemaking proceeding. This Application for Rehearing is supported by the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION AND POWERS ARE LIMITED

The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to those powers given it by the constitution and statutes. Walker v Deconcini, 86 Ariz. 143, 341 P.2d 933 (1959). The powers of the Commission do not exceed those to be derived from strict construction of the constitution and implementing statutes. Southern Pacific Co. v. Arizona Corp. Commission, 98 Ariz. 339, 404 P.2d 692 (1965); Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad RY., Co. v. Arizona Corp Commission, 198 Ariz. 604, 12 P.3d 1208 (App. 2000). The court will not imply any power beyond that expressly bestowed by the statute. Id.

B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER EXCHANGE AGREEMENT EXCEEDS THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION

"Clearly the construction of a contract is a judicial function and the courts, not the Corporation Commission, have the jurisdiction to determine the validity of said...agreement," *Trico Electric Cooperative v. Ralston*, 67 Ariz. 358, 365, 196 P.2d 470, 474 (1948). The *Trico* case involved an action by a utility's consumers requesting declaratory relief adjudicating an option agreement to be unlawful, illegal and void. The option agreement involved the sale of the entire electric transmission and distribution lines and facilities and all water distribution properties of the Eloy Light, Power & Utilities Company, which served the plaintiffs to *Trico*. Much like the SCTA's action against the Rec Centers, the Plaintiffs in the *Trico* case alleged *Trico's* articles of incorporation did not authorize entering into the water business and thus *Trico* had no authority to execute the option agreement.

Before affirming the trial court's grant of relief to the members, the court addressed the question of "whether the courts or the corporation commission has the jurisdiction and power to determine the validity of said option agreement", 67 Ariz. at 361, 196 P.2d at 472, holding:

"In Arizona Corporation Commission v. Tucson Gas and Elect. L. & P. Co., 67 Ariz. 12, 189 P.2d 907, we in effect held the commission had no judicial powers, except as expressly given by the constitution; and in Commercial Life Ins. Co. v. Wright, 64 Ariz. 129, 166 P.2d 943, 949, we said: 'The Corporation Commission has no implied powers and its powers do not exceed those to be derived from a strict construction of the constitution and implementing statutes.* * * *

Clearly the construction of a contract is a judicial function and the courts, not the Corporation Commission, have the jurisdiction to determine the validity of said option agreement, although eventually the contract of sale, if valid, must have the sanction and approval of the latter before it becomes effective."

67 Ariz. at 365, 196 P.2d at 474. Finding of Fact No. 14, as written, might be construed as an attempt by the Commission to construe "the agreement between the Rec Centers and Arizona-American," but such judicial activity would exceed the Commission, in violation of *Trico*, *supra*.

Additionally, the Commission has no jurisdiction to determine conflicting water rights and cannot purport to license the wrongful exportation of water. *Gammit v. Glenn*, 104 Ariz. 489, 491, 455 P.2d 967, 969 (1969) (denying intervention to parties claiming their water rights were adversely affected by a CC&N decision on the basis that the petitioners' water rights could not be impacted anyway). Finding of Fact No. 14 might be construed as attempting to adjudicate whether the

water exchange and operating agreements constitute a "transfer" of vested water rights. Such an adjudication is clearly beyond the Commission's jurisdiction and violative of *Gammit*, *supra*.

Finally, as discussed at open meeting, no evidence or argument was submitted on these issues, and the record does not factually support an independent determination by the Commission of these facts. Instead, such arguments were addressed to the courts; the only entity having jurisdiction to determine whether the Board of Directors breached the Articles of Incorporation and/or their fiduciary duty by executing the Water Exchange Agreement and its associated Operating Agreement. See, *Trico v. Ralston, supra*, and *Gammit v. Glenn, supra*.

SCTA also recognizes that, until overturned on appeal, the Commission is bound by the final judgment of the trial court. See, generally, *Electrical Dist. No. 2, Pinal County, Arizona v. Arizona Corp. Commission*, 155 Ariz. 252, 258-259, 745 P.2d 1383, 1390-1391 (1987) (holding the Commission is bound by a final decision of the Court of Appeals and the decision of the trial court involving the same parties appearing before it). Therefore a recitation of the contents of the trial court's minute entry is entirely appropriate.

In order to ensure that Finding of Fact No. 14 is stated in a manner consistent with the Commission's jurisdiction and the evidence in the record, it is

Certainly the Commission was informed of the existence of a lawsuit and that a successful result would impact the existence of a binding commitment and requested to continue the hearing on this matter to allow the trial court an opportunity to rule on the motion to dismiss. But no testimony was presented on the issue of whether the agreements constituted a relinquishment, conveyance or transfer of the Rec Centers' vested groundwater rights, such as to require a vote under the Rec Centers' Articles of Incorporation; such determination involve issues beyond the Commission's jurisdiction in any event.

respectfully requested that rehearing be granted and Finding of Fact No. 14 either be deleted or amended to read:

"Unless and until overturned on appeal, the Commission is bound by the most recent ruling by the Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County, in Sun City Taxpayers Association, Inc., et al. v. Recreation Centers of Sun City, Inc., et al., Case No. CV2001-006415, Minute Entry, filed November 21, 2001, including the provisions finding that the agreement between the Rec Centers and Arizona-American "does not transfer or in any way impair the vested rights of RCSC" [the Rec Centers] ... Rather, the agreement is a water exchange contract authorized by A.R.S. § 45-1001. ... A relinquishment, conveyance or transfer of RCSC's [Rec Centers'] groundwater rights does not occur [because, if] CAP water becomes unavailable, RCSC [Rec Centers] can resume groundwater pumping immediately."

C. APPROVAL OF THE GSP ALSO EXCEEDS THE COMMISSION'S JURISDICTION

An issue also exists as to whether the Commission's "approval" of the GSP, exceeded its jurisdiction. Nowhere in the Application or in Decision No. 65655 is the basis of the Commission's jurisdiction "of the subject matter of the application" set forth. After reviewing Article XV of the Arizona Constitution and Title 40 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, SCTA has found no such express authority.

1. The Nature of the Application

The original Application in this matter was filed on October 2, 1998, in response to Commission Decision No. 60172, dated May 7, 1997, wherein the Commission denied the request to include CAP costs in rates because Arizona-American's predecessor (Citizens Communications Company, hereinafter "Citizens")

was not utilizing CAP water in the provision of service to its customers. *Id.* at 10. The Commission's determination that Citizens could continue to defer CAP costs for potential future recovery from ratepayers was conditioned upon Citizens implementing a CAP utilization plan on or before December 31, 2000. *Id.* The Application sought Commission approval of an interim and long-term plan, as well as a CAP cost recovery plan. By Decision No. 62293, dated February 1, 2000, the Commission found the interim plan (recharge at the Maricopa Water District Recharge Facility) "satisfy the requirements in Decision No. 60172 that CAP water must be put to beneficial use prior to recovery from ratepayers." Id. at 19, Finding of Fact 22". Decision No. 62293 also approved the concept of the GSP proposed as a long-term CAP utilization plan and ordered Citizens to file a preliminary design/updated cost estimate with the Commission within six months. Decision No. 65655 was issued after hearings were conducted on the sufficiency of Citizens' submittals made in response to Decision No. 62293.

No evidence has been presented indicating the existing facilities, service or methods of distribution and supply are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate or insufficient to meet the needs of the Company's consumers; nor has any contention been made that the GSP, for which approval is sought, must be erected.

Decision No. 62293 also approved a CAP cost recovery plan without a finding of fair value. Subsequently, U.S. West Communications Inc. v. Arizona Corp. Commission, 201 Ariz. 242, 34 P.3d 351 (2001); and RUCO v. Arizona Corp. Commission, 199 Ariz. 588. 20 P.3d 1169 (2001) were entered invalidating orders that failed to contain a finding of fair value as an unconstitutional exercise of the Commission's ratemaking authority. Based upon these subsequent decisions, the grant of a CAP surcharge by Decision No. 62293 without a finding of fair value exceeds the Commission's jurisdiction and is subject to collateral attack by special action. Tucson Rapid Transit Co. v. Old Pueblo Transit Co., 79 Ariz. 327, 289 P.2d 406 (1955); Dallas v. Arizona Corp. Commission, 86 Ariz. 345, 346 P.2d 152 (1959).

 The issue now presented is whether the Commission, has jurisdiction to "approve" the GSP outside the context of a ratemaking proceeding.

2. No Constitutional Authority Exists to "Approve" the GSP

As set forth above, the powers of the Commission must be found in the Arizona Constitution or state statutes. Its jurisdiction over public service corporations is generally set forth in Article XV, Section 3 of the Arizona Constitution. Neither Section 3 nor any other provision of Article XV expressly authorizes the Commission to approve the CAP water implementation plan proposed by Arizona-American or to "approve" water exchanges.³ Article XV, Section 3, however, does grant the Commission plenary and exclusive jurisdiction to set rates. Article XV, Section 10, declares water companies to be common carriers and "subject to control by law". And, Article XV, Section 6, authorizes the Legislature to enlarge the powers and extend the duties of the Corporation Commission. Therefore, it is appropriate to examine the Commission's ratemaking power, as well as Title 40 of the Arizona Revised Statues to determine whether the Commission has been vested the power to approve the GSP.

3. No Statutory Authority Exists to "Approve" the GSP

a. <u>The Commission's Ratemaking Jurisdiction is not Invoked by Decision No. 65655</u>

There is no question that the Commission has exclusive and plenary jurisdiction over the ratemaking of public service corporations. *Pueblo Del Sol Water Co. v. Arizona Corp. Commission*, 160 Ariz. 285, 772 P.2d 1138 (App. 1988).

The Arizona Department of Water Resources, pursuant to Chapter 4 of Title 45, A.R.S. is delegated responsibility to "approve" water exchanges.

Decision No. 65655, however, does not involve ratemaking. If such were the case, the Commission would be required to make certain findings, including the fair value of the property devoted to rendering service to Arizona customers. See, Article XV, Section 14; *U.S. West Communications, Inc., supra*. In fact, the Decision's second ordering paragraph expressly and properly defers the issue of cost recovery to a subsequent ratemaking proceeding.

b. The Commission's Powers Over Financing are not Invoked by Decision No. 65655

While A.R.S. § 40-301, et seq., vests the Commission with power to approve issuance of indebtedness and determine whether the issue is for lawful purposes, which are within the corporate powers of the applicant, are compatible with the public interest, with sound financial practices, and with proper performance by the applicant of service as a public service corporation and will not impair the applicant's ability to perform that service, Decision No. 65655 does not involve the issuance of any form of indebtedness or any lien on utility property. These provisions, therefore, do not vest jurisdiction in the Commission to "approve" the GSP.

c. <u>The Commission's Powers Over Facilities are not Invoked</u> by Decision No. 65655

A.R.S. §§ 40-321 and 40-331 vests the Commission with the authority to determine whether the equipment, appliances, facilities or services of any public service corporation for the methods of manufacture, distribution, transmission, storage or supply employed by a public service corporation are unjust, unreasonable, unsafe, improper, inadequate or insufficient and to prescribe changes in the facilities, including additions, improvements or changes in plant. However, in the instant case,

no evidence was presented or finding made that the current facilities are unsafe, inadequate or insufficient. If such findings were made and supported by the record, and the GSP was found necessary to remedy the situation, these statutes would authorize the Commission to compel Arizona-American to implement the GSP. But nothing in these statutes provide jurisdiction for the Commission to merely "approve" construction of specific plant where sufficient service is being provided.

d. An Order of the Commission Approving the GSP is Surplusage Without a Jurisdictional Basis

By granting a certificate of convenience and necessity, pursuant to A.R.S. § 40-281, et seq., The Commission has already authorized the construction of lines, plant, service or system or any extension thereof. Approval of the GSP through Decision No. 65655 serves no legitimate purpose and, as discussed above, there is no jurisdictional basis to support it.

D. REQUESTED REMEDY ON REHEARING

SCTA believes the Commission can remedy the jurisdictional defects in Decision No. 65655 by making the following changes:

- 1. Page 26, lines 10-11, delete from "Company's" to the end of the sentence, and insert, "Company has satisfied the requirements of Decision No. 65655";
 - 2. Page 28, lines 12-13, delete Finding of Fact No. 13;
- 3. Page 28, lines 14-21, either delete Finding of Fact No. 14 entirely or amend it, as set forth above;
 - 4. Page 29, line 5, delete Conclusion of Law No. 5;

- 5. Page 29, lines 4-5, amend Conclusion of Law No. 6 to read, "Because no ratemaking action is permissible apart from a finding of fair value, rate recovery of GSP costs, if any, will be considered by the Commission in an appropriate rate recovery proceeding; and
- 6. Page 29, line 9, amend the first ordering paragraph by deleting "is approved" and adding "satisfies Decision No. 62293".

E. CONCLUSION

In adopting Finding of Fact No. 14 and approving the GSP, the Commission acted in excess of its jurisdiction. Modification of the Decision as set forth above would remedy the defects.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested the rehearing be granted for the limited purpose of making the foregoing amendments to the Decision.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of March, 2003.

MARTINEZ & CURTIS, P.C.

By:

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